Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863. NUMBER 53.

THE LATE FROST.

WIDE SPREAD NATURE OF THE DISASTER.

THE RAVAGES IN THIS AND ADJOINING STATES.

Special Dispatches and Correspondence from Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Damage to Corn and Garden Crops.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1, 1863.

I learn first, at least as far south as Madison, at that line the early corn is not materially injured, but in some places, even as far south as that line, the late corn is all but cut off.

Here the early corn, in many places, is materially damaged, while the late, in most places, is cut off. Down south potatoes are not materially injured, but tobacco, cotton, vegetables, &c., are much damaged.

FROM JO DAVIESS CO., ILL.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 1, 1863.

The frost, though apparently heavy, did but little damage in this vicinity, and in neighboring parts of Wisconsin and Iowa. In a few instances its effects were most singular, and occurred quite severely in streaks, and most serious, I hear, in northeastern Iowa to the corn.

FROM FREEPORT, ILL.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
FREEPORT, Sept. 1, 12 M.

The corn crop along the streams and in all low, wet places, is almost totally destroyed. On high ground, on the open prairie, the injury is not so severe. Taking it altogether, it will hardly yield half a crop of marketable corn. Beans, buckwheat and tobacco are badly injured. Garden vegetables, except the winter kinds, are totally destroyed. Fruit was little injured.

FROM WINNEBAGO COUNTY.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ROCKFORD, Winnebago Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1863.

The corn crop is very much injured in this vicinity. East, west, and south of us, tobacco, sorghum, and garden vines, are completely used up.

FROM BUREAU COUNTY.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PRINCETON, Bureau Co., Sept. 1, 1863.

Crops of every description are pretty badly injured, especially on the low lands.

FROM MATTOON, ILL.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MATTOON, Coles Co., Sept. 1, 1863.

The frost of August 29th, has brought the corn crop to quite an extent. There will probably not be over half the usual yield. Late planting and fields on low ground will be almost a total loss. Buckwheat is also injured, though this is not much of a crop in this vicinity.

FROM LASALLE COUNTY.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LASALLE, Lasalle Co., Sept. 1, 1863.

Farmers from all around here report the corn crop much damaged by the recent frost.

FROM KNOX COUNTY.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
GALESBURG, Knox Co., Sept. 1, 1863.

The frost was severe on late corn, broomcorn, sorghum and vines, in this section. Much damage to crops and gardens.

FROM KNOX COUNTY.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
KNOXVILLE, Sept. 1, 1863.

I cannot hear of any damage done in this vicinity by the late frost.

FROM MILWAUKEE.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1, 1863.

The country, three miles from the lake shore, was visited by a very heavy frost on Saturday night. Corn was uninjured, but the vines of all kinds are pretty generally ruined. It was not felt near the lake shore.

FROM MASON COUNTY.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MASON, Mason Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1863.

The crop of corn will have to be immediately cut up for fodder, as hardly an ear of it will be fit for market.

FROM PUTNAM COUNTY, ILL.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HENNEPIN, Putnam Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1863.

The frost has killed the corn blades, potato vines, pumpkin vines and melon vines. The buckwheat crop is ruined, and the corn and potato crop will be materially injured.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
HENNEPIN, Putnam Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1863.

We had a severe frost in this county on the morning of the 30th inst., killing the corn blades, potato vines, pumpkin and melon vines. The buckwheat crop is ruined, and I think the corn and potato crops will prove to be materially injured.

FROM KENDALL CO., ILL.
[Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.]
PLATTVILLE, Kendall Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1863.

We were visited Saturday night last with a very heavy frost; in fact, it was a freeze. All vines are killed, and corn has suffered alike all over the county so far as I can hear and ascertain. There will not be fifty bushels of merchantable this year's crop in this vicinity. And if the frost has been general in this State, I would Minnesota, it will largely affect trade and profits, as the corn crop is the largest reasons the farmers have.

The smell of the frozen corn is really sickening, as you pass along the road by the side of fields.

I hope to hear through your paper the damage it has been in the North.

FROM KANE COUNTY.
AURORA, Ill., Aug. 31.—The frost of last night has injured our crops badly. The corn is considerably damaged, and vegetables killed. I hear similar reports from all along the C. B. & Q. R. R.

FROM POND DU LAC.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
POND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 1, 1863.

There are no particulars of the injury from the late frost in this vicinity. Vines slightly injured. Corn is not hurt.

FROM JANESVILLE.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 1, 1863.

The damage was only slight in this vicinity from the recent frost.

FROM KENTUCKY.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Further accounts of the effects of Sunday night's frost are still conflicting. Some considerable damage is reported in Henderson and Davis counties, on the Ohio river. In Henderson lost twenty acres, and represents his neighbors in the same condition. This grower has been purchasing here to-day, and he and others have ordered their consignees to decline selling at present. This movement caused an advance of from one to two dollars to-day. Other equally reliable parties say no tobacco has been injured in Henderson and Davis counties, except on low lands along the river. No injury occurred in Hardin and Loure counties, nor in Clarksville region. We hear accounts of injury to the tobacco crop from several points in Indiana.

FROM MINNESOTA.
ST. PAUL, Aug. 31.—There was quite a heavy frost Friday night, and ice formed as thick as a half dollar. Considerable injury was done to corn, buckwheat and vines. This is unparalleled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

FROM IOWA.
WAVERLEY, Iowa, Aug. 30.—On the morning of the 28th and 29th inst., we had severe frosts in this section of the State, which have proved very destructive to corn, sugar cane, vines, &c.

The Ottawa *Free Trader* says there was frost in that vicinity on last Monday night, doing considerable damage to vegetables. Early or early we think for such a visitation.

FROM WISCONSIN.
[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

A heavy frost fell throughout this State on Sunday morning, August 30. It has done considerable damage to corn and potatoes, although the general condition of these crops has saved them from utter ruin. To some localities it rose to the dignity of a freeze, especially upon low grounds or facing to the thickness of an inch and a half. Reports from all parts of the State, that of Chester Rockwood, of the 36 regiment, formerly Colonel of the 45th regiment of Illinois volunteers, bears date of August 28th, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

EXCITING AND IMPORTANT RUMORS.

Lee's Army Reported in Motion.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1863.

The *Star* of this evening has the following: A report has reached this city that a large body of the rebel army, said to number 30,000 men, of all arms, yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at Fort Conway. It is supposed for the purpose of flanking Gen. Meade. This report needs confirmation up to the hour when we go to press, but may be true as the rebels have lately shown signs of restlessness, indicating that the time has come, in the opinion of the rebel leaders, to do or die before the rebellion plays out entire.

In crossing so low down as Port Conway, if he has done so, he must have counted upon an extreme low stage of water in the Rappahannock to save him from a flank attack by our gunboats, but his position may yet prove a precarious one.

If he does intend to try an advance movement, our army will gladly welcome him.

Through private information, we are satisfied that rebel General Stewart has been for some days past making preparations in the vicinity of Culpepper Court House for an extensive cavalry movement in some direction, as yet unknown to us.

If it be true, as alleged elsewhere in to-day's *Star*, by a report that Lee has thrown a considerable portion of his army south of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Port Conway, that movement must be but a feint to prevent our cavalry from paying due attention to the movements of the force with which Stuart proposes to make his contemplated raid.

About a thousand rebel cavalry under Jacobsen and White, attacked and pursued a small party of our cavalry to-day, chasing them to Edwards' Ferry on the Potomac. The infantry at that point prevented the rebels from crossing.

It is rumored that another large body of rebels were attempting to cross above, at Point of Rocks, but this is not fully credited.

Another force of rebels is reported to be at Great Falls, 15 miles above Georgetown, this evening.

The latest report is that Gen. Lee is in Richmond, with his army lying in detached bodies between Blue Ridge and Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. Longstreet's command is on the extreme right along the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and A. P. Hill is in the centre, lying from Orange Grand Junction to Culpepper, and Ewell on the left with most of the cavalry force.

Scarcity of subsistence is assigned as the reason for this scattering of his army.

Jones' cavalry brigade is back in the Shenandoah Valley, while Cook's brigade of North Carolina troops occupy Fredericksburg.

The gunboats Reliance and Satellite, captured by the rebels on the Rappahannock, are at Port Royal on that River. An expedition is on foot to recapture the boats and drive the rebels away. Its success is deemed certain.

Rebel guerrillas continue to commit depredations on our rear. Kilpatrick's men have been scouring the country west of this with great success for the last three days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A report reached Washington to-day that a large number of the rebel army yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at Port Conway for the purpose, it is supposed, of flanking Gen. Meade. Although such a movement is not improbable, the report needs confirmation.

New York Times, Sept. 1.—The *Herald*'s Washington dispatch says:

The steamer Baltimore, Captain Mitchell, which arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, reports that the gunboats Reliance and Satellite, captured from us on the Chesapeake and Rappahannock by Mosby's men, are at Urbana, on the Rappahannock. The wounded men, among whom was the commanding officer of the Reliance, have been liberated. Last night a fleet of gunboats, accompanied by a Monitor from the coast squadron, went up the Rappahannock for the purpose of destroying a rebel fort at Lowery's Point, and recapturing the gunboats. Among the rebels who captured the steamers were a number of deserters from our army. Two boats' crews and officers landed safely, but the third boat was cut off and captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The *Bulletin* has the following dispatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 29.—Gen. Wistar's cavalry just returned to Yorktown from an expedition to Bottom's Bridge. The expedition was a part of the 1st N. Y. mounted rifles, Col. Onderdonk, and the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, Colonel Karge. The expeditions left Williamsburg on the 25th inst., and marched through New Kent C. H., directly to Bottom's Bridge. At the latter place 600 rebel regiment of infantry in rifle pits was found, which was supported by a squadron of cavalry. A charge was immediately made, and the rebel rifle pits carried, and the rebels driven across the bridge, which they took up behind them. We lost one killed and one wounded. We captured five prisoners. The enemy left for dead on the ground, one officer, one sergeant, and two men. They also carried off a number of their dead. The bridge being rendered impassable, and the object of the expedition being entirely accomplished, our troops returned with much valuable information of the enemy's force and movements in the vicinity of Richmond.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 1, 1863.

The Radical Convention met in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. Between four and five hundred delegates were present; among them were Generals Loan and Smith, Colonels McClurg, Boyd, Peabody, Gantt, Lindsay and Albert Jackson; also Judge R. W. Wells and a large number of the most prominent men in the State.

A committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to report officers for permanent organization. During the absence of the committee a dispatch was read by the chairman, announcing the coming of two large trains of delegates who will arrive this afternoon. The committee on permanent organization reported as permanent chairman Judge R. W. Wells, of Cole county. The Judge, on acceptance of the position, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and went into a scathing review of the actions of the old Convention, showing up the objectionable features of the sham ordinance of emancipation. The usual Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, and the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District on resolutions.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in the Capitol at 10 o'clock.

The Radical Convention met in State Convention, to-day, and effected a permanent organization, with Judge Wells as chairman. Eight chiefs and two Vice Presidents from each Congressional District. Four-fifths of the counties in the State are represented, and other delegates yet to arrive.

Candidates for Supreme Judges of the State are to be nominated.

The following resolution created the wildest enthusiasm and was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Relying upon the immutability of feeling existing between man in Missouri and Illinois, to respectfully request the latter, by his assistance, to meet secretly, if need be, in this city, and go to the President for such a change in the administration in the Department of Mo. and in the selection of the officers of the army as will correct the evils of the policy of pro-slavery conservatism, and conservatism in reform which has so long paralyzed the armies of Lawrence, and under which the truly loyal men in Missouri are to-day suffering from the insolence and oppression of secession from the presence of large numbers of the ex-ranks of the Government, while every face of their soil is desolated.

A resolution was adopted declaring it expedient that this Convention make the nomination of candidates that Kentucky desires, but a Convention to adopt and submit to the people an ordinance of immediate emancipation, and such other measures as will tend to pacify the State.

Resolutions were also adopted recommending the people to instruct in writing by a majority vote the member of the present Legislature who will not pledge himself in writing to vote for a call for a Convention, and that the name of each member be given by his constituents be published in every newspaper in the State.

The following ticket was also adopted:

Governor, That we respectfully commend of Gen. Schofield permission to permit citizens to return to their homes, and to resume their usual occupations, and that the President be requested to order the release of the citizens now confined in the military prisons of the State, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bonds to keep the peace, to be approved by the commanding officer of the district in which they reside.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Sept. 1, 1863.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 29th learns from an Arkansas refugee that the rebel force at Little Rock numbers 40,000, many of whom are conscripts from sixteen to fifty years of age, only one-half of whom are armed. Gens. Kirby Smith and Price are erecting fortifications on the opposite side of the river, thirteen miles from Little Rock.

He reports that Brant marched on Arcadia, with a force of 19,000. Arcadia is situated fifty miles southeast of Little Rock.

There was a rumor among the Confederates, when our informant left, that a Union force numbering 40,000 had landed in Texas, on the Rio Grande, and that the French assisted them in landing.

The people of Arkansas are tired of the war, and would gladly come under the protection of the old flag. Very many of them would join the Unionists on the first opportunity. He thinks 40,000 would join us if a Union force should advance in that direction.

A horrible murder was committed here on the Ohio River, last night. A man named M. Rose had sold to one Wm. Healy a trading boat or barge. At 10 o'clock last night Healy was called up by Rose, who demanded payment for his property. They were both upon the boat. Healy refused the payment. Rose then cut the boat loose from the levee, and a bloody conflict commenced, the boat floating down the river. Rose seems to have been prepared with a large butcher knife, with which it is supposed he killed Healy. The screams for help and murder were heard on the steamer V. F. Wilson, and a tug dispatched to catch the floating barge. When boarded, Healy was found dead and Rose attempting calmly by his corpse. It is supposed by some that the murderer must have been the victim of insanity. He has been committed to jail for examination.

The news from Memphis is light. Captain Stockdale, assistant Provost Marshal, in charge of the prisoners, has been relieved of his duties here, and appointed the Assistant Provost Marshal General of Vicksburg. Lieut. Moore is to take his place. A number of large wagon loads of cotton, marked C. S. A., have reached Natchez from the interior. It is stated there, by well informed parties, whose sources of information are of a nature to enable them to speak advisedly, that there are many thousand bales in that section bearing the same mark. The greater portion will doubtless find its way to market.

We are at last to have a regular steam packet line between Cairo and Memphis. Trips will be made semi-weekly each way, by the first class steamboats Liberty No. 2 and Commercial. The Liberty is a new boat, commanded by Capt. Connor, with George O. Hart as clerk. The Commercial is also an excellent boat, Thomas Goodwin, clerk. Both with the Ennis No. 2 and Allen Collier for Louisville and Cincinnati. If properly conducted, it will prove convenient for passengers up and down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and I am assured this will be the case. The Liberty arrived from her first trip below, at 6 o'clock.

Col. Nelson, who was arrested yesterday for beating Capt. Weatherby, of Dobbin's rebel cavalry, while a prisoner of war, left this morning en route for Washington, where Gen. Buford has sent his case for examination and settlement by proper officers.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Sept. 1, 1863.

The State Board to equalize the assessment of the taxes, consisting of the Secretary of State and the Senate, met at the Capitol today. Hon. W. Spooner was chosen President. Only nineteen of the Senators were present. Secretary Lewis presented the assessment rolls of the several counties, when the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The gallant 4th Wisconsin, still in Louisiana, has recently been converted into a cavalry regiment. For months past they have been mounted infantry. The horses were those they gobbled from the secesh. An order from Adjutant General Goyal, published in the *Journal*, to-day, announces that hereafter they will be known as the 4th Wisconsin cavalry.

I understand the enrollment for this State was completed last week, Washington county being the last enrolled. It will take time to correct the list and get things in shape. The draft will probably be made in the course of the next two or three weeks.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Sept. 1, 1863.

Messengers from Sibley's expedition are arriving daily. The last one reports the expedition near Sauk Centre, and that they will reach St. Cloud early next week.

Senator Ramsey left to-day for the Red River country, whom he hopes to make a treaty with the Chippewas which will enable us to navigate Red River. He is to have an escort of three companies of cavalry when he meets Sibley's expedition. The journey will occupy six weeks.

Welch, nominee on the Copperhead ticket for Secretary of State, publishes a card declining the position, but says that while life and health are spared him his services will be devoted to the work of crushing armed treason and restoring our county to its former glory.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, September 1, 1863.

The people are already arriving to attend the mass meeting, and it is evident that if the weather is propitious, it will be the largest assemblage that ever came together in the State. It will, I venture to assert, be the most important, from the bearing it will have upon the future conduct of the war and future politics of the Union. Illinois will show the Union on Thursday where she stands. First in war, she must also be first in diplomacy.

The Copperhead Grand Jury of the Circuit Court last week indicted Deputy Provost Marshal J. Barger on a charge of wilful murder, and also by two indictments for larceny for taking a United States pistol from a man who had probably been exiled just before in firing at the United States troops. Of course, most of the jury who would so palpably violate common law and common sense.

In addition to the railroads already announced, the following lines half-fare tickets to persons attending the great Union meeting in this city on Tuesday, viz: the Galena and Chicago Union, and the Chicago and Northwestern roads.

The passenger train on the Great Western Railroad, due here at 4:20 yesterday, ran off the track about twelve miles east of Decatur, ceased probably by some obstruction on the track. The engine, tender and one passenger car only got off. No one was injured, and but trifling damage.

The Morgan county Democrats have nominated a regular Copperhead ticket: For Circuit Clerk, H. H. F. Bristow; Assessor and Treasurer, Asa H. Linton; School Commissioner, Samuel M. Martin. Bristow is acknowledged fire-in-the-rear man, and has two sons in the rebel army, one of whom fought at Malvern Hill.

Two militia regiments have been organized and the field and line officers commissioned—that of Colonel John L. Hancock, of the 41st regiment, Board of Trade, bears date of July 27th, 1863; that of Charles Knobelsdorf, of the 36 regiment, formerly Colonel of the 45th regiment of Illinois volunteers, bears date of August 28th, 1863.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Sept. 1, 1863.

The rumors in circulation yesterday, that a large rebel force had entered Kentucky through Cumberland Gap, are proved to be without foundation. Accounts received at headquarters, in this city, are to the effect that there are no rebels this side of the mountains.

The statement that Gen. Boyle is arming and equipping a number of men in Louisville, which has been taken as an evidence of preparation to resist invasion, is to be explained simply by the fact that some are preparing for service, while others are convalescents soldiers returning to duty.

Col. Chaim, of Morgan's force, has been brought here from the Ohio State Prison, by order of Gen Burnside, to be tried by a Commission for the violation of his oath of allegiance, which he took some months since.

The following gentlemen leave to-day, to take the roll-books, &c., to the several grand armies of the Union: Col. Wm. Munger, to Gen. Grant's army; Dr. Owen, to Gen. Meade's; Capt. V. Horr, to Gen. Burnside's; and J. H. Boynton and R. L. Griffith, to Gen. Rosecrans' Departments.

Three other messengers will probably leave in the course of the day—one to the army of the Potomac, one to Gen. Grant's Department, and the other to Western Virginia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1863.

Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has decided adversely to a claim of Illinois for two per cent. for road purposes on the entire proceeds of the sales of public lands in that State. The claim amounts to $40,000. The principle in this decision is applicable to similar claims in Indiana and Ohio.

A large body of contrabands came in from Prince Charles county, Md., fleeing from rebel agents who are there picking up every negro they can lay hold of.

The *Herald*'s sensation canard, purporting to give the President's sentiments contained in his letter to the Springfield Convention, is looked upon here as being no less mischievous than stupid, and is pronounced by authority untrue in every particular.

Nine deserters from the rebels, received into our lines, after taking the oath of allegiance and accepting places as substitutes in our army, managed to regain their quarters, each with a good stolen horse and such other plunder as was convenient to take.

The Internal Revenue receipts for August are the largest of any month yet, amounting to $5,604,901.

McCarter, clerk to Paymaster McFarland, who was recently stole forty thousand dollars from the latter, but which money was since recovered, has been tried by a military court and found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather, of the Army of the Cumberland, in a letter to the *Wisconsin*, denies the assertion printed in the Copperhead organ in this city, that he with other Democrats in the army, had expressed a cordial approbation of the State Democratic nominations. He says: "Since reading the resolutions and address adopted, and the acceptance of the same by the nominees as their principles, I have unhesitatingly stated, though a Democrat, I could not endorse the platform and support the ticket. That the resolutions were opposed to the Union and the Government, and, in fact, everything that I and others have been risking our lives to sustain."

He is for crushing the rebellion, and for using all possible means to accomplish it.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1, 1863.

Capt. Scully, with detachments of the 1st and 2nd provisional regiments, overtook a band of bushwhackers in Calloway county, on Sunday, and killed two, capturing horses, guns and money.

A rebel camp in the same county has been broken up, one being killed, one wounded, three captured, and a large amount of plunder secured. An order of banishment has been issued in the case of Mrs. Hannah Ward, sister of the late John M. Wimer, charged with disloyalty and treasonable deportment and language.

The amount collected for the Lawrence sufferers is about $8,000, and the work is still going on.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1, 1863.

The Madison *Journal* of Monday evening, stated that the frost in this vicinity, on Sunday night, injured the tobacco, corn and vines on low lands somewhat, but did not do very serious damage.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 1.—Advices from Fort Gibson to the 25th says that General Blunt, with 6,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, crossed Arkansas River on the 23d, but the enemy declined to give battle, and fell back. The rebel forces are estimated at 18,000 men. There was considerable sickness at Fort Gibson, but few deaths, however. Small pox prevails to some extent among the Indians in that neighborhood and many had died.

It was reported at Fort Scott, on the 28th, that Gen. Blunt had fought a battle and been whipped, with a loss of 800.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Matters Commercial and Political.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Business quiet, merchants giving more attention to preparations for Wednesday's election than to trade. Shipments of goods to Salt Lake and to Colorado River country are larger than ever before.

The ship Lizzie Oakford has arrived from New York. Business dull.

Sales of 1,000 firkins butter at from 22 to 28 cents for Ex-Constitution.

An immense Union Mass Meeting was held in this city last evening, and was addressed by Collector Low, Starr King, and the Union candidates for Congress. The Democrats also held a large meeting on the outskirts of the city, which was addressed by Waller, Bigler and Downey.

The prospect is, of a very full vote to-morrow, and an immense majority for the Union State Ticket.

There are two Union legislative tickets running in this county against the united Democrats, and the Unionists believe either of their tickets will get more votes than the Democratic opposition. It is generally conceded that the Union State Ticket will be elected by as much as 30,000 majority.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS ABROAD.

The Sewing Machine in England.

An unprecedented and continually increasing popularity attends the introduction and use of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine everywhere.

Not only in this, but in foreign countries. Americans may well be proud of this popular invention.

As our readers might have some curiosity to know who, abroad, are the patrons of this excellent home invention, we print below the names of some of the nability and gentry who have purchased the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine in England.

In this list will be recognized prominent Law makers, eminent Doctors of Divinity and the Law, Military Gentlemen and Authors, Members of Parliament, Princesses, Countesses, Baronesses, Marquises and Ladies of the British Realm, whose names are familiar to the past and present history of Great Britain.

While our Machines thunder forth to the world our improvements in warfare, the gentle "click, click," of the beautiful Wheeler and Wilson, is the fami[illegible] of those industrious ladies of the British Realm, whose names are familiar to the past and present history of Great Britain.

While our Machines thunder forth to the world our improvements in warfare, the gentle "click, click," of the beautiful Wheeler and Wilson, is the fami[illegible] of those industrious, [illegible] a daily reminder of the rapid but substantial progress of our own people in the practical application of art to those pursuits which produce and tend to make permanent the Nation's prosperity.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY WHO HAVE PURCHASED THE CELEBRATED WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES IN ENGLAND.

Lady Alford, Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Harriet Ashley, Mrs. Ashley, Marchioness of Abo, Lady Georgiana Anderdon, Lieut. Col. Armstrong, Mrs. John Arkwright, Mrs. Bruce, Lady Bampfylde, Lady Bateman, Viscountess Bangor, Lady Proctor Beauchamp, Mrs. Charles Beaumont, Countess of Beaborough, Lady Bright, Lady Bulkeley, Col. Q. Briggs, Lady Mary Bagot, Grand Count de Bulleder, Lady Barrington, Lady E. Byron, Lady C. Berkley, Lady Bruce, Lady Buller, Lady Bulled, Lady Lucie Bentinck, Marquis of Camden, Lady Caroline Capel, Admiral Colier, Mrs. Cotton, Gen. F. Cotton, Lady Mary Craven, Lady Cathcart, Lady Marquise Caldwell, Lady Cowley, Duchess De Chatelherault, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lady Cathcart, Viscountess Castlereagh, Lady Caroline Kerrison, Lady Frederick Kerr, Sir Arnold Knight, Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, Lady Theresa Lewis, Lady Lyttelton, Lady Hester Lucie, Lady Elizabeth Liford, Countess of Malden, Countess of Mount Charles, Mrs. Henry Lascelles, Sir Henry Mackenzie, Harriet Matthews, Lady Macleod, Lady Macdonald, Hon. Mrs. Monck, Lady Caroline Massy, Countess Mirnewaltz, Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Elizabeth Ogilvie, Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Lady Pollock, Lady Pigott, Lady Georgiana Pettus, Lady Elizabeth Pelham, Mrs. Hon. Grant, Duchess of Richmond, Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, Hon. Mrs. Robert Tottenham, Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, Admiral Tucker, Hon. Mrs. Tollton 2d, Lady Dowager Temple, Hon. Mrs. Thibbons, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Lord Mayoress of Gloucester and Bristol, Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, Lady Wharncliffe, Hon. Mrs. Williams, Marchioness of Winchester, Countess of Winterton, Hon. Mrs. Watt, Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Wenlock, Lady Julia Woodhall, Lady Wentworth, Lady Mary Wood, Princess Wagram, Lady Wombwell, Lady Worster, Countess of Zetland.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. L. Brooks, Mr. CHARLES H. MARTIN to Miss ELIZABETH WHITE, both of this city.

In this city, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. L. Brooks, Mr. ALEXANDER MARTIN to Miss MARY A. SMITH, both of this city.

In this city, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. L. Brooks, Mr. JOHN MCCLELLAND to Miss ELIZABETH BRADLEY

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

THE TIMES' SUBTERFUGE.

We have carefully examined the columns of the Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis, for the two past mornings with the expectation of finding therein some vigorous denunciation of the bogus government at Richmond, for its newly developed policy of employing and arming slaves, in the war against the Constitution and the laws, which the *Times'* friends in the South are waging. But, though the announcement comes from rebel sources, that half a million of these "savages," these "half-human and half brute creatures," these "gorillas," these "fiends" are to be let loose on the Union army as soon as they can be mustered into the rebel service, the Randolph street concern has not yet seen fit to enter its protest against the "atrocious barbarity" of such a proceeding. As they are the only Union men who are to be made to suffer by this appeal to the "ferocity of the negro," the *Times* is as mute as the grave. We know how furious its denunciations of our Government have been for the acknowledgment of the black man's right to fight and die in defence of the good cause; and we had good ground for the supposition that, for consistency's sake, it might have a word of reprobation for the rebel imitation, on a larger scale, of what Mr. Lincoln and Adjutant-General Thomas have done. But in this we were, as we have said, disappointed. Either it cares nothing for consistency, or it is of the opinion that negroes may properly be employed to destroy the Union, while to accept their aid in preserving it is an unpardonable offence.

Failing to find denunciation, we looked for friendly warning—that these slaves, "spiritless," "lazy," "careless" and "cowardly," would not fight. These charges against the manliness of the negro have been so constantly alternated with the assertions that he was too savage and barbarous to be permitted to fight, that, considering the *Times'* relation to Mr. Davis, we had a right to suppose that it would warn him of the needless waste of Confederate money implied in putting a large army of these "semi-idiots" into the field. Even the warning is wanting. The *Times* is mute, and the negroes who are expecting to take arrives under the rebel banner, go off without feeling the fire in the rear that is reserved expressly for our Union troops. We conclude that the *Times* was falsifying, wantonly and of course wickedly, all the while it was aspersing the colored race, or that it is getting ready to prove just as false to Mr. Davis, in his day of misfortune, as it always has to the country, since the war commenced.

We looked, too, for an assault upon the rebel government for its contemplated crime in letting half a million of "greasy niggers" run at large as owners of themselves; nay, the crime of endowing them with a freehold of fifty acres each, and arming them with muskets and ball-cartridge to match. Under this head we expected an accumulation of all the adjectives in the language, that are capable of intensifying horror or deepening disgust. Here, said we, is a chance for rounding up the old periods in which hate of "nigger-equality" is conveyed; here we shall see diatribes against threatened amalgamation of the races, and the certain deterioration of the white blood, that will make the hair of each particular Irishman stand on end. But of all these, there has been a word. These subjective, these libelities, these rounded periods are all to be reserved, when so many have wasted their breath on the friends of the Government. The *Times* is for the South, "abolition," the "arming of negroes," "nigger-equality," and all.

THE TRIAL OF THE ALEXANDRA.

Although the case of the Alexandra has been tried in the English courts of law, it is by no means settled. We have watched the proceedings in respect to this vessel with a good deal of anxiety, but from the general character of the British Judges, we ventured to hope that whenever the question as to her piratical destination was tried by an impartial jury, we should have a just judgment rendered according to the evidence.

In this hope, however, we have been lamentably disappointed; so much so, as to raise a doubt, in our own mind, respecting the utility of a trial by an English jury at all; for, in the instance before us, the twelve men who decided that the Alexandra was not a pirate, nor built with warlike intention, and that her case did not come within the meaning of the Foreign Enlistment Act, did not deliver their own unbiassed convictions, but acted as a sort of automatons in obedience to the wires which the Chief Baron held in his hands, and pulled to his own delectation. They did not decide upon the evidence which was brought before them, but ignored it altogether, went in the very face of it, and declared for the defendants, because the Chief Baron, who, in his summing up, made a special plea for the defendants, told them that, according to law, they could act in no other manner.

It is one of the most curious examples of judicial trickery which has been brought to our knowledge within the last thirty years. There were ninety-eight counts laid against twelve persons, of whom five put in an appearance as defendants. The Foreign Enlistment Act, under which the Alexandra was seized, allowed of two forms of legal proceeding—either to assume that the builders of the ship had a previous, and therefore guilty knowledge of her unlawful destination, in which case they would be liable to an indictment for misdemeanor—or an information might be laid against the persons professing themselves to be the owners, and claiming the restoration of their alleged property. The latter course was adopted, and in pursuance of it the ninety-eight counts were laid against the twelve persons alluded to above.

These counts varied the charge of building, equipping, and fitting a vessel for the Confederate States in rebellion—or "hostilities"—against the United States. In order to substantiate this charge, evidence of the most positive and absolute nature was produced to show that—although she might have been used as a yacht—her whole build, and internal arrangements were clearly designed for warlike purposes; and that she possessed all the characteristics of a ship of war, with the exception of the actual presence of guns and munitions of war. It was proved also, that the destination of the vessel was no secret; that she was known, and enquired after as "The Gun Boat," and that the persons most immediately connected with her were in the service of the Confederate States. This latter fact was to *evidence* and PROVED, not asserted upon hearsay, or supposition, but proved!

And yet in the face of this clear and decisive testimony—in the face, also, of the fact that no witnesses were called to disprove any part of the evidence, and that the severest cross-examination failed to shake the credibility of a single deponent, the JURY, without faltering for a second, delivered a verdict—don't be in a hurry, good reader!—not for the prosecution, but for the defendants!

We confess, then, that, fools or knaves! Fools they undoubtedly were; and knaves they may have been, for aught we know, or care now, and yet they acted of course, upon the strongest charge and special pleading of the Chief Baron, as at least, were we and, although we do not say correct also, in his leaning of the bias of the scales, that the balance of justice altogether

WHOLESALE

Auction Sales

-OF-

BOOTS & SHOES

-BY-

Gore, Willson & Co.,

54 LAKE STREET,

EVERY

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,

At 10 A. M. precisely.

We shall offer our large and well selected stock at the above days to the highest bidder, out of

PRIVATE SALE

Throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be

LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED,

AND OFFERED AT

LOWER PRICES,

Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54 Lake Street, Chicago.

au 29 3m 199

BY E. & W. MORGAN,

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES,

MULES AND BROOD MARES,

At St. Louis, Mo.,

Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, August 29, at 9 o'clock,

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,

Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

Will be sold on Tuesday number of Condemned and Captured

HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES,

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

By order of Edmund Wurpel, Captain and A. Q. M.

E. & W. MORGAN,

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au 29 1m

GREAT SALE

-OF-

PINE TIMBER LANDS.

THE ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY

Will offer at Public Auction,

IN THE CITY OF DETROIT,

On the Second Day of September next,

525,000

Acres of Pine Timbered Lands,

LYING IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Which were selected with great care, nearly ten years since. It is estimated by good judges that these lands comprise at least one-half of all the pine timber land on the State, which are equal to them in quality and position.

The facility which Michigan affords for manufacturing and transporting lumber are so great, the sale presumption is so large, and the area of pine timber land between these lands and the Atlantic seaboard is so small that the value of these lands must yearly advance in a constantly increasing ratio.

For the purpose of the sale, the lands have been arranged into a large number of groups, with a estimated price affixed upon each group at an average of about $5 10 per acre, so that the tenderer can bid for a tract not only very great in his herman, but also to other who may be seeking to make safe and profitable investments.

The stock of the Company will be received at par in payment of purchases made at the sale to the amount equal to per cent. of the whole purchase money, the remainder—10 per cent.—to be paid in cash.

Catalogues with full particulars, accompanied with maps, can be obtained on application to

CYRUS WOODMAN & GEO. S. FROST, Detroit.

JOHN F. SHEARMAN, Gen. Manager Rochester.

Hon. MARTUS FAIRBANKS, at Jonesboro, Vt.

ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Albany, N. Y.

GAD S. WOODMAN, 40 Pine street, New York City.

CHAS. R. NORTH, Bathin, N. Y.

CHAS. NELSON, Muskegon, Mich.

GEO. W. LAKIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

FAIRCHILD & GOODELL, Chicago, Ill.

A. P. BREWER, Saginaw, Mich.

GEO. S. FROST, Land Agent,

jy11-b2m-tw Brewster Griswold street, Detroit.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

87 and 89 Dearborn-st.,

HOLD REGULAR SALES

Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.,

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CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

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au 25 1m S. HICKENBOTOM.

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AT WHOLESALE,

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Large private sale throughout the week.

By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54 LAKE STREET.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, ILL., August 25, 1865.

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following steamboats, now at this port, viz.: Steamer "W. H. Sidell," now heard of Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; steamer "Ivy" (3 miles above the mouth of Fox river, Wis.; steamer "Ottawa," now at this office and will be sold on MONDAY, Sept. 11th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. The above boats will positively be sold to the highest bidder, and will be delivered to the purchaser at the time of sale. Terms—Cash. Boats will be sold subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A. Bills of sale will be given and boats delivered on receipt of the money. Boats and Dealers generally, every-body invited to attend.

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Miscellaneous.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will open on the 1st of September, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Brainard, No. 1 Dearborn avenue, corner of Erie street. Circulars can be had at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Brainard, or at the office of the Chicago Tribune. Mrs. Dr. Brainard refers to the Rev. Dr. Patton, Rev. Dr. Holbrook, Rev. Dr. Bullard, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. Dr. Ryder, Rev. Dr. Fulton, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. Dr. Barrows, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Kittredge

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

THE CITY.

The Great Fire.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Arrived.

Cleared.

MARINE NEWS.

Movements of Vessels.

Passengers Arrived.

Passengers Departed.

Passengers Booked.

Freights.

Charters.

Shipping Notes.

Canal Notes.

Lake Notes.

Miscellaneous.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago Cattle Market.

Chicago Lumber Market.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, HYDE PARK.

THE CORNER STONE LAID BY THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Architectural Description.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.